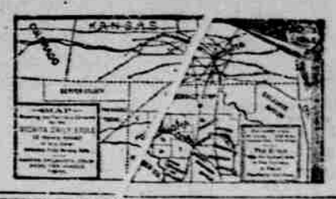
See map of our field on the opposite corner—We are "Strictly In It."

The Wichita Daily Eagle.



VOL. XIX. NO. 34. WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1893. WHOLE NO. 2409.

Philadelphia Store.
Postoffice Corner.
The Greatest Sale of this season.
Neckwear Sale.
Choice English and French Ties, one dollar quality for 17 cts.
Sale limited to 3 to a customer.
See disylay in west window.
A. KATZ.

No Extortion, Imposition, or Inconvenience,
THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
JACKSON & FRANKLIN STS. CHICAGO.
Near Union Depots, Theatres, Postoffice, Board of Trade; Steam, elevated cable roads and steamboats to Worlds Fair. Absolutely fire proof, elevators, electric lights, exhaust fans to cool rooms, elegant parlors, fine dining rooms, large restaurant. Meals 35c each or al-a-carte. 400 newly furnished rooms $1.00 per day. Children 5 to 12, 35c. 34-1m

Selling Out
AT COST.
The entire stock of Shoes will be closed out at manufacturers cost for new stock and 25 to 50c on the dollar for odds and ends and old stock.
Every person is invited to call and see our prices.
THE
City Shoe Store
CO.
156 North Main St.

T. B. GLOSSER
TAILOR
and
Furnisher.
145 North Main Street.
Suits made to order on easy paymens.

PIANOS
Steinway, Decker, Mason & Hamlin, Bradbury and Henning.
ORGANS
Lakeside, Nason & Hamlin Newman Bros.
Standard Rotary Shuttle and New Home Sewing Machines.
Washburn Guitars and Mandolins. Musical Merchandise. Sheet Music.
Imperial. Telegram and Central Bicycles.
Barnes & Newcomb
407 E. DOUGLAS.

C. A. WRIGHT. GEO. STARK MILLER
RENTS COLLECTED,
Property Cared For
Farms and city property for sale. Now is the time to buy real estate. See
WRIGHT & MILLER,
136 N. Market St.

Attention Traveling Men.
Hotel Dally.
Only Brick Hotel in the City.
J. W. DALLY, PROP.
Newly Furnished and Refitted.
301 FIRST ST. COR VILAS.
GUTHRIE. - - - OKLAHOMA

SILVER IN THE SOUP.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL SUSPENDS FREE COINAGE.

The Price of the Metal Touches the Lowest Figures Ever Quoted in the London Market.

The Washington Officials of the Opinion That Another International Monetary Conference Would be Resultless.

The Colorado Bimstallists Thoroughly Discouraged by the Latest Development.

Senator Wolcott Expresses the Belief That the Sherman Law Will Not be Repealed.

The Big Silver Mines to be Closed Down.

Wall Street Views.

LONDON, June 26.—In the house of lords today the earl of Kimberly, lord president of the council, and secretary of state for India, stated that the Indian council had passed an act for the immediate closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. He added that arrangements are being made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee, and for receiving sovereigns and half sovereigns at the treasury in payment of dues at the same rate. The earl of Kimberly further said that it is intended to introduce the gold standard in India, but that gold in the meantime will not be made the sole legal tender.

Telegrams received today from Calcutta by the Anglo-Indian banks here state that the Indian government has stopped the coinage of silver for private accounts at the Indian mints.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The president, Secretary Carlisle and the financial officers of the government generally, received the first authentic news of the startling action of the government of India, in suspending silver coinage, through the press dispatches.

Secretary Carlisle immediately went over to the White House, and for nearly two hours discussed the bearings of this action with the president, but without reaching any positive conclusion as to what line of action should be adopted. The conference was renewed at the president's suburban home later in the evening and was protracted until far into the night. The circumstances are regarded as too serious to permit of an official expression of opinion as to the future policy of the United States until all the facts are fully digested. This much, however, can be stated with absolute confidence: that the action of the Indian government is regarded by the United States as doing away for the necessity of reconvening the international monetary conference, which was to have met again in Brussels this fall. It is not believed that the action of the Indian council was taken without express orders from the English government, which has general supervision and control over Indian affairs.

The action of the Indian government was not altogether a surprise to the treasury officials, though what its effect may be on the future action of the United States cannot be easily gauged. The treasury officials opposed to the free coinage of silver, while admitting that this radical act will be temporarily to India's disadvantage, believe, that with her rich soil and her 250,000,000 people, after the reaction is over India will recover from the shock. It is pointed out here that her exports of merchandise and cereals largely exceed her imports, and now that the value of the rupee, the current money of the country, is definitely fixed at one shilling and four pence (32 cents in our money) the loss she has suffered heretofore in the fluctuations in value of the rupee will be done away with. By many it is believed that the large hoardings of gold known to exist in India will soon begin to be brought from their hiding places and be converted into coin. During the last fifty years the net imports of gold into India have aggregated about $800,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The market price of silver today reached the lowest point in the history of that product. On Saturday, the London price, which guides the director of the mint in his purchases for the government, was 37¾ pence, or about 81.8 cents in this country. This morning the price in London was 36 pence, or about 78.8 cents in New York. The cause of the depression, as assigned by the acting director of the mint, was the rumor that India, one of the largest silver consuming countries, was about to close her mints to the white metal.

VARIOUS VIEWS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The suspension of the free coinage of silver by the government of India was a fruitful source of conversation among financiers today. Business was resumed this morning with a general feeling of depression, growing out of a combination of unfavorable circumstances. A prominent banker, who is also one of the heaviest silver bullion dealers in Wall street, said to a reporter when the announcement came:

"That is a crushing blow to silver. The effect will be paralyzing upon the whole silver market. I think that a settlement of the silver question in this country is now at hand. The basis of the currency of India is silver."

Another large bullion shipper had this to say: "I do not see how the action of the Indian government will much diminish the demand for silver in India. India is a creditor country, and I do not see how her balance of trade is to be settled save in the old way, by imports of silver. I do not see that beyond sentiment the silver market will be greatly affected."

At the sub-treasury the payment of interest on the United States 4 per cent bonds due July 1 began today, and over $1,000,000 was paid out. The payments will not be completed for two or three weeks.

LONDON, June 26.—The tone at the close of the stock exchange was flat, owing to the action of the Indian council in regard to silver. In the street dealings after the official close of the exchange there was a slight recovery. Prices, however, were mostly nominal, there being little actual dealing. Rupee paper has risen 2 points. According to advices the Indian council, besides stopping the minting of silver on private account, has fixed the rates of exchange.

DENVER, June 26.—The unprecedented decline in silver today created almost a panic in Colorado. David Moffit, the largest mine-owner in the state, was this evening interviewed by a reporter. The many-times millionaire was very despondent.

"The situation is exceedingly grave," he said, "and I have wired all my managers to come to Denver at once. In the mines I control there are fully 2,000 men employed. Outside of these a multitude of middlemen are affected by the running of the mines. With the low price of silver it will be impossible to run the mines at the present scale of wages ($3 per day) and I hope to make an arrangement with the men to pay them two-thirds of this amount, in preference to shutting down altogether. The loss involved by the closing down of hundreds of mines in this state, which are closely allied with the coal mines and smelters, and the loss to the railroads, and so on, for a year will run into hundreds of millions of dollars."

Senator Wolcott said: "If an extra session of congress should be called today the Sherman law would not be repealed. Times are dark enough to indicate that a streak of light must break in from some direction soon. This means immediate disaster to western interests, but may be a blessing in disguise, if we can hold on."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Visitors came in great crowds to the world's fair today. The attendance promised to be very large.

The preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July are now well under way. Nearly all the various committees have been appointed, and are at work completing the arrangements for their several departments.

With appropriate and interesting ceremonies the New Hampshire state building was opened today.

Strange sights were witnessed in the Midway Plaisance yesterday morning. The Mohammedans in the queer street began the celebration of the birthday of the "True Prophet," and the manner of it filled the spectators with wonder and at times with horror. The Mohammedan Christmas brings penance and prayer, in addition to feasting and making merry. The day had been brightened by the sun but a few minutes when the guards and early risers in Midway were attracted to the Algerian village by a mighty hub bub. All the dancing girls and the native attendants of the bazars were congregated in the restaurant, and they were attired in their most gorgeous costumes. Two lambs were brought into the room by a couple of black men and slaughtered in the presence of the company, while the worshippers sang a quaint song and sank to the floor in prayer. A brazier full of live coals stood just outside the door of the cafe. The blood of the lambs was caught in earthen dishes and placed near the brazier.

After a half hour, during which nearly all of the villagers remained prostrate on the floor, the women gathered about the vessels. One after another the girls approached the dishes of blood and dipped their hands in the warm, red fluid. Some of the women ran to the nearest wall and placed their blood-smeared hands against the wood-work so as to leave the impression of their fingers outlined in red. Then they rushed back to the brazier and thrusting their hands into the live coals, ran with a handful to the blood marks on the woodwork and actually burned away the red stains with the fire held in their bare hands. A few of them showed that they suffered pain, but the majority of them did not seem to mind it at all. This peculiar ceremony occupied the best part of an hour and was intended to typify the cleansing of the blood by fire after death.

The greater part of the forenoon was occupied by women in penance and self-torture. Three of them picked up live coals and drew them across their bare busoms. So severely did one of them burn her flesh that the odor of penance could be detected for ten minutes afterward. Other women threw themselves on their faces or knees on the hard floor. One woman ran swiftly at the wall of her room and hurled herself headforemost against it, so seriously injuring herself that she was taken to the hospital.

The admissions at the fair today were 123,700. The attendance of children is steadily increasing, and it is expected that by next week the average attendance will be increased by one half.

A reception was tendered to the world's fair officials and foreign commissioners at the Swedish building by Commissioner Leffler of the Swedish commission today. Besides the officials, a number of prominent natives of Sweden were in attendance.

The opening of the wine exhibit of the Mexican section was without special ceremony.

PRIZE RING BOUTS.

ROBY, Ind., June 26.—There were two good matches at the Columbian Athletic club house tonight before a fair audience. The attraction of the evening was a finish fight between Robby Burnes of Providence, R. I., and Hugh Napier, the Australian for $2,000, of which the loser got $200. The men weighed 122 pounds, and both made an excellent appearance. Both contests, though short, were hot and interesting.

In the big contest Napier did the most leading and caused Burnes several times to clinch to avoid punishment. Burnes, however, got in several telling blows, but his opponent stood them well. In the eighth round Burnes came up groggy, and, after having been knocked down, Napier rushed him, landing heavily on the stomach and knocking him down again. He failed to rise and was counted out.

The other fight was between Bob Maher and a man named Flood. The latter was the smaller of the two. He went down several times, and was groggy in the first round, when Maher drew blood from his eye. His face bled furiously, and when Maher in the fourth landed a terrific blow on Flood's jaw the bleeding man was carried to his corner by his seconds as if dead. He was unconscious for five minutes, while Maher was fresh.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—Jem Evans, a local fighter, and Jim Davis, a Wisconsin man, met tonight in a finish fight at Argentine, Kan. Davis was timid at first, but when after a few rounds he learned his own worth, he swept the floor with his opponent. In the twelfth round, with a tremendous blow, he knocked Evans flat, and was declared the winner. Evans was badly done up, and it was twelve minutes before he recovered consciousness. The purse was $100.

SOMETHING NEW
We would be pleased to show lovers of novelties our Columbian Trousers, and at the same time our other styles.

DAYLIGHT HOLDUPS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 26.—At 7 o'clock a. m., yesterday a single horseman rode up to Harvey's eating house in Coolidge, within four miles of the late attempted train robbery on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and held up Manager Perkins for $30 of his private funds, after which he marched him into the eating house, where breakfast was being prepared, forced him to open the safe, and took $180. He then made his escape. Two companions of the robber were waiting a short distance away on horseback, who joined the robber, and all disappeared into the woods. Navajo Indian trailers have been sent out in pursuit of the bandits.

MOORHEAD, Miss., June 26.—About 1 o'clock today an unknown man entered the Merchants National bank, and, pointing a revolver at the cashier, demanded money. After securing $2,000 in gold and currency he got into a buggy and drove away. Posses are after him.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LATEST WORLD'S FAIR RULING.

The Appropriations Made by Congress to be Expended for the Purposes Intended.

But the Columbian Exposition Sabbath Breakers to Receive No More Favors From the Government.

An Amusing List of Questions Prepared by the Special Commission Appointed to Devise Ways and Means to Increase the Efficiency of the Employes of the Various Departments—The Latest From the Hawaiian Islands Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Attorney General Olney has decided that the several appropriations made by the act of congress approved Aug. 5, 1892, in aid of the world's fair, including the appropriation made for the government exhibit, are now available, as before the decision of the circuit court of appeals opening the world's fair on Sunday, with the single exception that no more money ought to be paid to the Illinois corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition company.

The grounds for the opinion, briefly stated, are: "While the statutes relating to the subject are obscure, I cannot regard being had to their manifest objects and purposes and to the relations of the United States to the fair as an exhibitor, donor and medium of intercourse with foreign nations and foreign exhibitors, doubt the intention of congress. Congress meant and explicitly enacted that the government exhibits should be closed on Sunday. It also means that the exposition as a whole should be closed on Sunday. It did not, however, undertake to pass a law to that effect, but contented itself with making certain appropriations conditional, not upon the fact of Sunday closing, but upon the Illinois corporation's agreeing to the proposition for Sunday closing, so that regulations to that effect might be made by the government's representative, the World's Columbian commission. The Illinois corporation did agree to the proposition. Proper rules were made by the Columbian commission, and the conditions upon which the appropriations referred to were made must be regarded as fully satisfied.

"The rights of the United States and the liabilities of the Illinois corporation, consequent upon the latter's violation of its agreement, are matters for future consideration and settlement. But such violation, except as it should prevent the payment of any money to the Illinois corporation, cannot be allowed to render the appropriations referred to unavailable, for the most cogent reasons. It would result in a great waste, because while only one third of the term of the fair has yet elapsed, the government has already erected a building, at a cost of $400,000 and expended other large sums of money. Further, it would almost amount to bad faith as regards foreign nations and foreign exhibitors, because not merely the award of medals and diplomas, but their preparation and distribution, have been assumed by and belong exclusively to the United States, acting through the Columbian commission. Results of this sort cannot possibly have been within the contemplation of congress which must therefore be regarded as having conditioned its appropriations, not upon Sunday closing in fact, but upon an agreement for Sunday closing, which it assumed, however rashly, would not be broken."

A CIVIL SERVICE CATECHISM.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Clerks in all the official departments of the government have received a new set of questions which they are required to answer for the information of the congressional committee which has just entered on what is said to be a two years' investigation into the working of the executive departments of the government in Washington. Inquiries propounded have struck the majority of the clerical force with mingled consternation and amusement. The intricacies of the sanguinity and affinity they are required to unravel are quite beyond the powers of many of them. The first two questions propounded on these topics are comparatively easy. Each government employe is required to declare whether he has a son or daughter, a father or mother, a brother or sister, an uncle or aunt, a cousin, nephew or niece or grandfather or grandmother in the service of the Washington departments. After he or she has satisfactorily overcome these preliminary difficulties, it is then made necessary for each to declare whether there is in the government service any great-grandfather or great-grandmother or great-grandson or great-grand-daughter, and then follows a bewildering list of great uncles' sons and great-uncles' daughters, great-uncles' grand-sons and great-uncles' grand-daughters, cousins of every other degree. After these come questions as to degrees of affinity, and these are most perplexing of all. After the gentle female clerk has declared upon honor that she has no grandson-in-law, no granddaughter-in-law or grandnephew or grandniece-in-law in any of the government departments, she or her fellow-clerk of the opposite sex is required to make declaration that there is not, to the best of her or his knowledge or belief, any person in any branch of the government service bearing toward herself or himself the following relations:

"Great-grandfather-in-law, great-grandmother-in-law, great-grandson-in-law, great-uncle-in-law, son-in-law of great-uncles, daughter-in-law of great-uncles, grandson-in-law of great uncles, granddaughter-in-law of great-uncle's, son-in-law, cousin daughter-in-law of first cousin' son-in law of nephew, daughter-in-law of nephew, son-in-law of niece, or daughter-in-law of niece."

It is the abstrusive calculations of heredity involved in the answers to these last questions, particularly among clerks from Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia, and other states where family ties are perplexingly intricate which, it is said, is causing some of the clerks some bewilderment.

AFFAIRS AT HONOLULU.

HONOLULU, June 19.—As each successive steamer from San Francisco arrives at Honolulu, bringing no news that Hawaii's affairs are soon to be settled by the United States, disappointment permeates the annexationists and royalists alike. Both parties are anxious to have the question of government decided as soon as possible. The long strain is beginning to tell on both business and society.

The anticipated arrests of alleged dynamite conspirators have not yet been made, and it may be that the government has found its evidence not so complete as at first supposed. The palace has been still further protected, and arms and ammunition have been served out to a secret organization called the citizens' reserve, which numbers 600 men.

Claus Spreckels has been accused of offering to purchase arms for the royalists, and extra guards will be posted at the outside ports to prevent their being landed. If the government ascertains that his information is correct Spreckels is likely to receive harsh treatment.

MARKHAM TO BE COURT-MARIALED.

LONDON, June 26.—It has been definitely decided that Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, who was second in command to Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon at the time of the accident off Tripoli that caused the loss of the Victoria, the flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron, will be tried by a court martial that will sit at Portsmouth. This court will be presided over by Admiral Theart, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, whose son, Lord Gilford, was flag lieutenant of the Victoria. Rear Admiral Markham's flagship is the Trafalgar, but advices received here show that his flag had been transferred to the Camperdown, and that he was in charge of the maneuvers of the fleet at the time the collision occurred.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—In the continued absence of authentic information as to the exact cause of the Victoria catastrophe, our naval experts are theorizing and seeking to read the lesson taught by this great naval disaster. The opinions vary between the defective steering gear and misunderstood signals.

Admiral Gherardi is one of the high naval lights who inclines to the belief that the steering gear failed. He recalls the course of the vessels in the naval fleet on the passage to Hampton roads, when his flag-ship on two occasions was abruptly signaled, once by the San Francisco and once by the Charleston, and informed that the steam-steering apparatus utterly failed. Had this happened when the vessels of the fleet were in close formation, the result might have been a disastrous collision. In modern naval construction every possible precaution is taken to secure the efficiency of the steering gear, but even then accidents will happen. All naval vessels are handled now altogether by steam gear, as the weight and speed of the great craft make it almost impossible to handle them quickly by hand. Still they are fitted by auxiliary hand steering wheels for use in case of accident to the steam plant. Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the fact that the vessel was not saved from sinking by the water-tight compartments into which she was divided. But naval constructors say that too much dependence has been placed on those compartments. They are unquestionably of great service as was strikingly shown in the case of the City of Paris when she succeeded in reaching port with both of the large compartments containing her engines full of water. Had the Victoria been struck at either end she might still have floated, and the fact is that the Camperdown, which crashed into the Victoria, undoubtedly owes her own escape from immediately foundering to the fact that her forward bulkhead kept the enormous flow of water which probably poured through her own bow from flooding the vessel. Also the midship bulkheads may be of inestimable service in heavy leaks which can be confined to one compartment.

Commodore Farquhar, the hero of the Samoan wreck, speaking on this point said:

"You never hear of a vessel struck amidships surviving the blow. They are bound to fill; the bulk is so great. The naval constructors have been examining plates of the ill fated ship and making some rough measurements based on the information respecting the collision that has reached the department, and they find that the keen ram of the Camperdown must have entered the hull of the Victoria just below the protective deck, crumpling it up, severing the large compartments at once, and through the heavy leaks caused by tearing up the protective deck, also filling the adjoining compartments. Had the blow been a little higher and directly above the steel plates of the protective deck the great strength of that deck might have materially reduced the size of the aperture through which the water flowed."

But a hole, and a great one at that, was inevitable, say constructors, and on this point Chief Constructor Hichborn has made an interesting calculation to show in a graphic manner the enormous force of the blow that the Camperdown dealt upon the hull of the Victoria. He says:

"The Camperdown has a weight of 10,600 tons, and was moving at a rate of ten knots per hour, or 16.88 feet per second. This would give an impact of 46,000 foot tons delivered by the sharp ram of the Camperdown. That is equivalent to the blow that would be struck by a railroad train consisting of six large Pullman cars drawn by the heaviest of locomotives—say, of 120 tons—running at a speed of fifty miles per hour."

Naval officers say that the compartments sometimes fail of their purpose, because the water-tight doors are not closed in time to keep out the water from the damaged portion. Admiral Gherardi says that it is absolutely necessary to keep these doors open most of the time owing to the impossibility of securing air to breathe when they are closed, especially in tropical climates. It is reported that the Victoria's sailors were endeavoring to close these doors when the ship went down. This had led to the suggestion that by electrical or other appliances the doors might be closed automatically upon a signal of danger.

A TOP-HEAVY HOTEL TUMBLES.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 26.—The Tremont hotel in this city collapsed this morning at 9:30 o'clock, without warning to the occupants. The house was four stories high, built of brick, and the entire east wall fell, followed by the three floors. The building split in the middle. The east side fell out from under the mansard roof, which still hangs in the air. The west half was considered so unsafe that no one was allowed to approach it. It was surrounded by hundreds of excited citizens, who insisted on searching for supposed victims, but were prevented by the police and firemen. Mechanics were set to work shoring up the unsafe walls so that a search might be instituted. As a fourth story and a mansard roof had just been added, it is supposed that the additional weight was too heavy for the side walls and foundation.

The work of rescue progressed rapidly, and it was not long before all had been removed. Tonight, after noses had been counted, it was seen that nobody had been killed, and, in fact, nobody seriously injured. Essie Caldwell and Ida Morgan, chambermaids, jumped from a window and were both slightly injured. They are the only ones who were hurt.

KANSAS WEATHER.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 26.—The weather bulletin for the past week says: "In the eastern division it was a very good crop-growing week. In the eastern part of the middle division the week was fair for the growing crops, but good for harvest, while in the western part of the middle division and throughout the western division it has been a severe one on all crops. Corn has made a very rapid growth. Chinch bugs are numerous and are doing damage at many points. Hot winds prevailed in the western half of the state."

NESS CITY, Kan., June 26.—Two inches of rain fell last night. The rain was general, being the first in ten months. The rain was accompanied by hail towards the western line of the state. In Wichita county car windows were demolished by the stones.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

DENVER, June 26.—Colonel Sam Prosser, one of the most prominent lawyers in the west, accidentally shot and killed himself this mording while hunting for a burglar in his house.

THE CHEROKEES.

THE TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE ATTACKED IN COURT.

A Suit in Partition Filed at Muscogee by Twenty-Three Members of the Nation.

The Federal Court Asked to Give to the Petitioners Their Individual Shares of the Real and Personal Property.

The President Informed by a Gentleman From Guthrie That the People of Oklahoma Are Capable of Governing Themselves Without the Assistance of Georgia Colonels—An El Reno Editor Brutally Assaulted—General Notes.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., June 26.—The most important suit ever filed in the United States court for the Indian Territory is that of twenty-three Cherokee Indians against the Cherokee nation. It is understood that the case will come up in the shape of a suit in partition, asking for an equal and just division of what is known as the public domain or common property of the Cherokee nation. The suit has been instituted at Muskogee before Judge Stewart. The main cause for the action is the fact that under the existing laws governing the Cherokees there is no way by which a Cherokee may withdraw from the tribal organization and have his portion of the Cherokee estate set aside for his own individual use. The laws of Arkansas, which apply alike to the Indian Territory, make it possible for two or more persons equally interested in one estate to petition the court, asking for a suit in partition, to the end that an equal and just division of all real and personal property may be made. It is under the provision of this law that the twenty-three Cherokees hope to break away from the land-in-common system and take their shares of the Cherokee country as individuals. Should the court hold that the Arkansas laws apply to real estate here the same as in Arkansas, the result will be far-reaching.

AN EDITOR BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

EL RENO, O. T., June 26.—Because Editor T. F. Hensley of the Oklahoma Democrat had criticised the official conduct of County Attorney Jennings and his brother, Deputy Edward Jennings, the officers named, with two others, beat the editor into insensibility today. It was a most disgraceful scene, and excitement runs high because of its occurence. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Hensley, chased by four men with drawn revolvers, was seen making down Main street for dear life toward the postoffice. Reaching the interior of the latter place, and finding further flight impossible, he attempted to defend himself. Defense was impossible, however, and in a moment the four men were upon him. While two covered him with revolvers the other two beat him into insensibility with their firearms. Bystanders attempted to interfere, but were threatened with violence and were unable to help the unfortunate editor. After having beaten Hensley into an unconscious condition the officers quietly withdrew, and left the editor to be taken care of by his friends. Though he may recover, he is badly injured. No arrests were made.

THE OKLAHOMA HOME RULERS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary Smith of the interior department is accused of disregarding the home-rule plank of the Chicago platform. The same men who say that Mr. Smith wants to annul the provisions of that plank, in order to give his Georgia friends some appointments, declare that President Cleveland is a home-ruler, and in favor of choosing residents of the territories to fill territorial offices, wherever such a course is practicable. The points involved in this controversy between the president and the secretary of the interior were made the subject of an interview yesterday between Mr. Cleveland and Joseph Wisby of Guthrie, O. T. The question is one of exceptional interest in that part of the west from which Mr. Wisby hails, and he so informed the president. Mr. Cleveland manifested a strong interest in it during the interview, and asked Mr. Wisby to leave a statement of his views with him, which he did. When the Cherokee strip is included with Oklahoma, there will be fully 400 federal appointments to make. All the townsite boards, deputy marshals, receivers and registers of the land offices will have to be appointed. The question of selection is therefore one of vital interest to the residents of the territory. Mr. Wisby is the author of the resolutions passed by the people of Guthrie a short time ago, demanding the enforcement of the home-rule plank, and in addressing the president on this subject spoke from a sincere and disinterested point of view, as he is not himself an applicant for any place.

THE CHOCTAW COUNCIL.

MCALESTER, I. T., June 26.—The Choctaw council will convene in extraordinary session tomorrow. The object of the session is to make an appropriation to pay the military that served in the late Jones-Locke war for their service and the other expenses of that trouble. This will take from $50,000 to $100,000 from the money recently received from the sale of the leased districts. As this will go to the Jones faction exclusively, it is unsatisfactory to the National, or Jackson party, as they feel that they will be greatly wronged by it. The Jones faction will have a majority in each branch of the council, and will carry any measure they desire. It is openly charged that every Jones man will be on the militia roll that has been presented to the council during all that time of the trouble.

CHEY-ARAP CASH.

EL RENO, O. T., June 26.—Fifty thousand dollars of the interest payment of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians arrived at Darlington agency today, and the Indians are in great glee. They will spend it all in a few days, and the markets will be eased thereby.

LUTHERAN MISSIONS.

OMAHA, June 26.—The conference of the Women's Missionary society of the Evangelical Lutheran church adjourned today, after electing officers, passing resolutions declaring in favor of the use of only unfermented grape juice in communion service, and denouncing the opening of the world's fair on Sunday. Mrs. A. V. Hunter of Columbia City, Ind., was elected president, and Mrs. Albe G. Beard of Salina, Kan., first vice president.

HOKE SMITH'S PENSION POLICY.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal says that within one year the pension payment at the Topeka agency will be cut $4,547,600, the total payment last year being $12,329,814.74. Nearly 40,000 soldiers will be dropped from the pension roll in that district alone. For the state of Missouri 21,271 old soldiers will be dropped from the roll and the payment reduced $2,552,520. The total number on the roll when the order of Secretary Smith went into effect was 47,845, and they received in pensions last year $7,780,546.86. In Kansas 17,904 will be cut off the roll and the reduction in payments to old soldiers in the state will be $2,155,680.

Before the cut commenced there were in Kansas 42,492 soldiers on the roll and last year they received in pensions $6,986,591.61.

In Oklahoma 1,262 names will be stricken from the pension roll and the payment in pensions reduced $151,440. At the time the present administration came into power there were 2,954 names on the roll and they received last year as pension money $488,191.63.

The Indian Territory, while receiving last year in pension money $244,621.80, will have the payroll reduced $81,640. The Arkansas payment will be cut $439,160 and Nebraska will have 7,173 old soldiers deprived of a pension, and the total amount in payment reduced $830,760.

These are frozen facts as they relate to the way in which Secretary Smith has ordered the cut in the pension roll. They may be of interest to the west, especially, as the mutilation of the pension roll deeply concerns that section. The Georgia system of pensions, as estimated by the administration, is what the people asked for at the last election. This system applies to the soldiers of the Union army and does not refer to the Mexican war veterans, of course.

The facts given are absolutely reliable. They are the result of the first calculations on reliable data by a rule that was found to prevail through the ratio of change in cases reached by the new order. The findings can be depended upon, and as the lightning strikes, the data given will be verified. The board of revision is the Georgia feature of the pension office. It was created by Smith to remove names from the pension roll. It is made up of twenty-three men who are unfriendly to pensions, and some of whom are full of bitterness for the old soldiers. They come from the ranks of the enemy on the main, with a sprinkling of Republicans, by way of having a seeming regard for decency in demolishing the pension roll.

This board is at work going over the roll made by the law of June, 1890, and it is possible to pass one case per minute. They handle the papers in each case, and at a glance can see if the man interested in a case can be reached by the Smith order. If so it is noted and the third auditor of the treasury, the pension agent in whose district the man is located, and the man himself are notified that he has been dropped from the roll. This is certainly kind, that the department takes the trouble to notify him that he has been deprived of the pension that had been given him after years of work in perfecting his case, showing that under the law he was entitled to a pension, but the department really informs him that he need expect no more pension money.

The work of this decapitating board has progressed far enough to make it possible to furnish reliable information as to the effect of the order. Of all the cases examined just 90 per cent have been removed from the pension rolls. The other 10 per cent were not reached by the present order. Then again 47 per cent of all the pensions granted come within reach of the order. This is barring the widows and orphans, who, so far, have not been made the subject of a special attack by the Georgia demolisher of pensions.

While the order was to not annul the disability pension law, it practically removes from the pension roll the names of all who had been placed there by the law.

Other orders have been issued at the department, making it almost impossible to get a pension through under the general law. The cases coming up in the department under both the general law and the disability law are sent to the old board of review and then to the new board of revision, and there are very few chances for a claim to successfully run the gauntlet unless it has a Democratic pull. There is general delay, and the question is how to prevent adding any name to the roll, and also how to get those removed now on the roll. After the disability roll is demolished by this new board, it is certain that the work will be continued over the pension roll made under the general law, and another order issued to apply to that which will be as demolishing as the one that is now being applied to the disability roll.

The pension business in the bureau is looked upon as a huge joke. The examiners know that they are likely to be bounced if they succeed in completing cases and persist in recommending that they be allowed, so they put in the time looking after technicalities and preventing an honest adjudication of the business. They know very well that if they really attempt to get cases through they would fail and that the only result would be that they would personally get in trouble to the extent of being removed or humiliated in some way. This is the situation, and possibly it would be an interesting sight for the old soldiers to look down in the pension office at the working of the Georgia system of assassinating their interests regardless of law and decency and with scoff and scorn for their rightful interests under the law. It is a case of the holy temple being in the hands of the Sanhedrians and infidels, or possibly the "bull in the china shop" would more fully represent it.

Since Smith got the business at the bureau stopped, the average number of pensions put through are less than fifty per day, and they get through for very small amounts, while before the force now at work was able to dispose of 800 and 1,000 cases per day. In divisions where there are old and experienced clerks and it is desired to get rid of some of them the force is cut in that particular division and the Republicans, or the friends of pensions, and those who have ever expressed any respect for the old soldier are bounced. It is, of course, given out that there is no more work in that particular division, but in a very few days there is the usual amount of work and new men are appointed. Now somehow they happen to conform in their demeanor toward the old soldier and the pension question in the way that is outlined by the Georgia policy. This is the way of getting objectionable friends of the old soldier and the pension policy out of the bureau.

In the work of demolishing the pension roll over 2,000 cases in the Topeka district have been re-examined and over 1,500 have been dropped from the roll. The work is going bravely on so it is made the rule to give attention first, as far as practicable, to the objectionable west. The western roll will be cleared up soon, as Smith desires to throw his sickle first where the old soldiers are most plentiful. Smith has remarked, in his slovenly way, that it is what the people voted for out west as well as south and east and he proposes to give it to them.

ELECTROCUTED.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 26.—Fitzhume was successfully electrocuted at 12:44 o'clock p. m. The crime for which Fitzhume died was the murder of a young man named Hoehl, who stood up for his mother's honor when it was assailed, on the night of April 7, by Fitzhume, in language by no means choice. The Hoehl and Fitzhume families lived in the same house and were continually quarreling. It was testified to in court that previous to the murder Fitzhume and Mrs. Hoehl had sustained illicit relations, which was the subject of frequent quarrels between the two men.